

Form HCH 14a

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

THE VACCINATION LAW

Regulations and Decisions

Revised



HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
1935

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ACT OF JUNE 18, 1895, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF JUNE 5,
1919

Section 12. It shall be the duty of all school directors, superintendents, principals, or other persons in charge of any public, private, parochial, or other school, to refuse admission of any child to any of said schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a physician setting forth that such child has been vaccinated and that a subsequent examination reveals a resulting cicatrix indicating successful vaccination, or that vaccination has been performed according to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Health, with the sanction and advice of the Advisory Board of the Department of Health, or that it has previously had smallpox. All certificates of vaccination shall be issued in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Health with the sanction and advice of the Advisory Board of the Department of Health.

School children must be vaccinated.

Certificate.

Subsequent examination.

Rules and regulations of Department of Health.

Section 21. Any physician, undertaker, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, head of a family, or any other person or persons named in this act, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate, any of the provisions or requirements of this act, shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof before any mayor, burgess, alderman, police magistrate, or justice of the peace, be liable to a fine or penalty therefor of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; which said fines or penalties shall be paid into the school fund of the municipality in which the offense was committed; and in default of payment thereof, such person or persons, so convicted, shall undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding sixty days.

Penalty for admitting unvaccinated children.

Jurisdiction.

VACCINATION DEFINED—CERTIFICATES

The Supreme Court in *Lee v. Marsh*, 230 Pa., page 351; has defined vaccination against smallpox to consist of inoculation, or the grafting of anti-smallpox virus into the skin, and has decreed that it is obligatory to use the vaccination certificate forms prescribed by the State Department of Health (See pages 15 and 17).

Any alteration of the printed wording in the prescribed forms other than striking out the words "Right" or "Left," or phrases marked (*) renders the certificate void.

REGULATIONS

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX AND THE PROPER CERTIFICATION OF SAME MADE APRIL 13, 1926, BY THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD, PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY OF SECTION 1811 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, APPROVED JUNE 7, 1923; WITH AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY HEALTH BOARD MARCH 21, 1928.

Inspection and Certification

Section 1. Ten to fifteen days after vaccination the vaccinating physician shall inspect the site of vaccination and if a typical vesicle or lesion has appeared shall issue a Certificate of Successful Vaccination. No Certificate of Successful Vaccination shall be issued prior to the tenth day after vaccination and not at any time unless there is bodily evidence of a well-defined typical vesicle, lesion, or cicatrix of successful vaccination plainly visible to the naked eye.

Form of Certificate

Section 2. All Certificates of Successful Vaccination shall be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of Health of the State Department of Health and shall state that the vaccination site was inspected subsequent to vaccination (not less than (10) days thereafter) and found to indicate a successful vaccination. (Form 75.)

Previous Successful Vaccination

Section 3. Certificates confirming previous successful vaccination or previous smallpox may be issued by legally licensed physicians, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of Health of the State Department of Health, to children who show bodily evidence of a vaccination cicatrix or of smallpox cicatrices plainly visible to the naked eye. (Form 76).

Preliminary Admission to School

Section 4. The Department of Health will countenance the admission to school of a child during the **ten to fifteen day period** which must elapse between the time of vaccination and the issuance of a Certificate of Successful Vaccination; only, however, upon the presentation of a **Preliminary Certificate** signed by a legally licensed physician stating that an anti-smallpox vaccination has been performed and giving date of said vaccination. (Reverse of Form 75).

Section 5. If, at the expiration of this ten to fifteen day period, a Certificate of Successful Vaccination is not submitted, the child must immediately be excluded from school; provided, however, that if a second vaccination is at once made, the child may remain in school until a second period of from ten to fifteen days has expired, whereupon exclusion shall be enforced unless a Certificate of Successful Vaccination or an Official Temporary Certificate of Re-vaccination or a Certificate of Immunity, as hereinafter provided for, is submitted to the school authorities. (Amended March 21, 1928).

Unsuccessful Vaccinations

Section 6. When a child has been unsuccessfully vaccinated two or more times within the current school year, before said child may be admitted to school, he or she shall be **officially re-vaccinated**, free of charge, by the **School Inspector** or the **authorized School Physician** for the district, or by the **County Medical Director** of the State Department of Health. A Preliminary Certificate may be issued at the time of this re-vaccination. Ten to fifteen days thereafter the **vaccination site shall be inspected** by the vaccinating official, and if a successful result is in evidence he will then issue a **Certificate of Successful Vaccination**, Form 75, or an **Official Temporary Certificate**, Form 75-A, if no successful result has been obtained. This Official Temporary Certificate will admit the child to school for the **current school year only**. Two or more attempts to successfully

vaccinate any school child having failed, the Secretary of Health of the State Department of Health may authorize the issuance to such child of a Certificate of Immunity to vaccination whenever re-vaccination performed by the agent of the Secretary of Health deputized for the purpose produces in the child the characteristic reaction of immunity. Such Certificate of Immunity shall relieve the said child from any further attempts to secure successful vaccination and shall be evidence of full and final compliance with the vaccination law and regulations, and the fact of immunity to vaccination shall be entered upon the pupil's Health Record Card. (Amended March 21, 1928). (Form 75-E).

(The school year is interpreted as extending from June 1st to May 31st).

Section 7. Special school physicians may be appointed by the Secretary of Health of the State Department of Health for official re-vaccination of school children wherever deemed advisable.

Re-Vaccinations at Opening of Each School Term

Section 8. At or before the opening of each school term children holding Official Temporary Certificates of Re-vaccination issued during the previous school term, and having failed to secure a successful vaccination result, must again be officially re-vaccinated by the official hereinbefore designated. (Once only each school term until a successful result is obtained, or immunity established).

Alleged Physical Unfitness for Vaccination

First and Second Class School Districts

Section 9. When it is claimed by the family physician that the physical condition of a child contra-indicates vaccination, the child, in **School Districts of the First and Second Class**, shall be referred to the official **City Bureau of Health Physician**, who shall carefully examine said child and decide whether physical unfitness for vaccination exists. If the examining official finds a marked physical condition contra-indicating vaccination an **Official Temporary Certificate of Disability** (Form 75-DX), conspicuously marked "**Good for Current School Year Only**" shall be issued by said official, authorizing the admission of the child to school for the current school year; otherwise the child shall be excluded from school until vaccinated.

Alleged Physical Unfitness for Vaccination

Third and Fourth Class School Districts

Section 10. In school districts of the Third and Fourth class such child shall be referred to the **School Inspector** or the authorized **School Physician** for the district, who shall make a careful examination and shall report the result of his examination to the **County Medical Director** of the State Department of Health on Form 75-C. The County Medical Director may examine the child if further examination seems advisable and if his examination or the School Medical Inspector's report discloses a marked physical condition contra-indicating vaccination a **County Medical Director's Temporary Certificate of Disability** (Form 75-D), conspicuously marked "**Good for Current School Year Only**," shall be issued authorizing the admission of the child to school for the current school year. If the report or personal examination does not indicate a marked physical condition contra-indicating vaccination the County Medical Director shall require exclusion from school until the child has been vaccinated.

Section 11. Before being admitted to school the following school year children holding Temporary Certificates of Disability shall be vaccinated or present new Temporary Certificates of Disability issued in accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 10 of these Regulations.

Examination for Vaccination Scar

Section 12. The medical inspection and examination of school children shall hereafter include an examination for vaccination scars. The presence of a **vaccination scar or cicatrix plainly visible to the naked eye** shall be the **conclusive evidence of a successful vaccination**, and the absence of such a plainly visible vaccination scar or cicatrix shall be conclusive evidence that such person has not been successfully vaccinated as required by the law and the regulations of the Department of Health.

Illegal or Void Certificates

Section 13. No certificate of successful vaccination or certificate of vaccination cicatrix or smallpox cicatrix shall be issued to pupils who bear **no bodily evidence of a plainly visible vaccination scar or cicatrix**, or of well-defined cicatrices of smallpox, and any certificates so issued are declared void and the holders thereof must be

excluded from school under the law and the regulations of the Department of Health. School Medical Inspectors shall advise the teacher of all pupils not possessing a plainly visible vaccination scar or cicatrix or smallpox cicatrices. Such pupils shall be notified and allowed ten days' time in which to secure proper vaccination or re-vaccination. If vaccination, according to the law and regulations made thereunder, is not secured school exclusion shall be enforced immediately after the expiration of said ten day period. (Amended March 21, 1928).

Exclusion of Pupils Refusing Examination

Section 14. Pupils refusing a complete medical examination, as required by the Directions of the Secretary of Health, shall immediately be excluded by the School Medical Inspector, and after this exclusion such pupils shall not be re-admitted until they present certificates signed by said Medical Inspector stating that they have been examined and are free from any condition transmissible to others, and further stating whether or not they have been found to possess a scar or cicatrix of successful vaccination. If not successfully vaccinated, the usual ten days shall be allowed in which to secure proper vaccination or re-vaccination, at the end of which time if not vaccinated or re-vaccinated according to the law and regulations made thereunder, immediate school exclusion shall be enforced. (Amended March 21, 1928).

Enforcement

Section 15. It shall be the duty of all school directors, superintendents, principals, teachers, or other persons in charge of any public, private, parochial, or other school to enforce the regulations relating to vaccination as affecting school attendance, and to refuse admission to, or to exclude from attendance at any of said schools under their charge or supervision any child or pupil not vaccinated or re-vaccinated according to law and the regulations of the Advisory Health Board made under the provisions of the Act of June 5, 1919, P. L. 399. (Amended March 21, 1928).

Approved—April 13, 1926, with amendments approved—March 21, 1928.

The foregoing regulations have been duly promulgated in accordance with the provisions of Section 1802, Act of June 7, 1923.

Act of April 27, 1905, as Amended April 7, 1927

Section 16. Every person who violates any order or regulation of the Department of Health, or who resists or interferes with any officer or agent thereof in the performance of his duties in accordance with the regulations and orders of the Department of Health, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before a justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate of the county wherein such violation or offense is committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars and costs nor more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars and costs, such fine to be paid to the county in which the violation or offense is committed. In default of payment such fine and costs the offender shall be sentenced to be confined in the proper county jail for a period of thirty days.

Under the foregoing regulations, if a child has presented a certificate of vaccination but shows no bodily result indicating a **successful vaccination**, the School Inspector, by the issue of Form 78, notifies the parents that the child does not possess the immunity against smallpox which the law contemplates it should have and allows ten days' time in which **re-vaccination may be secured**. It can not, therefore, be held that the child is penalized by requiring re-vaccination. Ample time is given, under Sections 4 and 5 of the regulations, to secure proper immunization **without the loss of any school time**.

Pupils Must be Excluded if Vaccination is Refused

A pupil excluded because unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated and not returning with a preliminary certificate of vaccination **must be reported to the Attendance Officer**, if within the compulsory attendance ages, as soon as his accumulated absences amount to three days. Teachers will **again exclude and at once notify the Attendance Officer** if at the end of the fifteen day period covered by the **preliminary certificate** a properly signed certificate of successful vaccination has not been presented, or in case the vaccination proved unsuccessful, a second preliminary certificate of re-vaccination has not been presented.

If the second vaccination is unsuccessful an **official re-vaccination** must be performed (free of charge) by the **School Inspector** or the **authorized School Physician** for the district or by the **County Medical Director**. (Official Temporary Certificate, Form 75-A, issued). **Temporary Certificates are valid for one school term only.**

School Directors Responsible for Enforcement

The Board of School Directors is obliged to prosecute parents for violation of the **Compulsory Attendance Law** if their children are not duly vaccinated so that they may legally be admitted to school. (See decisions of the courts, pages 12 and 13 of this circular, also opinion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, page 13).

Teachers Must Record Vaccination Certificates

Principals and teachers shall keep a permanent record of vaccination certificates on the pupil's Health Record Cards supplied by the Department of Health, entering thereon the name of the child, date of successful vaccination, and name of the vaccinating physician.

This record shall be verified by the School Medical Inspector and will thus be at hand for use of succeeding teachers. Certificates of new pupils entering from year to year must be recorded before certificates are returned to pupils.

Blank vaccination certificates, Form 75 and Form 76, will be furnished to physicians upon application to the State Department of Health. Official Temporary Certificates, Form 75-A, are furnished only to the authorized School Medical Inspectors.

Free Vaccinations

In first and second class school districts it is the duty of the local Bureaus or Boards of Health to provide for the vaccination of children of indigent parents and for official re-vaccination.


In school districts of the third and fourth class such free vaccinations and official re-vaccinations will be performed by the authorized School Physician, the School Medical Inspector, or by the County Medical Director.

Temporary Certificates for School Attendance

A child who has been vaccinated two or more times without success can be admitted to school only after having been officially re-vaccinated by the School Inspector or the authorized School Physician, or the County Medical Director and upon presentation of the Official Temporary Certificate, Form 75-A (See Section 6, Regulations).

A child holding an Official Temporary Certificate of Re-Vaccination, Form 75-A, must be officially re-vaccinated (once only) each succeeding school year until a successful result is obtained (Sec. 8).

If after one or more official re-vaccinations immunity is claimed the case must at once be reported to the State Department of Health, but the child **can NOT** be admitted to school until after the proper certificate has been issued and is presented to the teacher (Sec. 6).

 No child can be admitted to school by the family physician certifying to three unsuccessful vaccinations or to physical disability for vaccination.

Alleged Physical Disability

If physical disability for vaccination is claimed to exist the child must comply with Section 10 of the Regulations. (Section 9 in school districts of the first and second class).

The **County Medical Director's Temporary Certificate of Disability**, Form 75-D, is the only certificate of disability legally recognized for admission to school in school districts of the third and fourth class. Certificates of disability issued by the family physician or the School Medical Inspector are not legal.

First and Second Class School Districts

In first and second class school districts (cities and boroughs having 30,000 population or more) the Certificate of Disability must be issued by the official **Bureau of Health Physician**, Form 75-DX. (Sec. 9).

Disability for Vaccination Extremely Rare

Experience with the successful vaccination of thousands of school children has led the State Department of Health to establish the policy that, as a general rule **ANY CHILD WELL ENOUGH TO GO TO SCHOOL IS A FIT SUBJECT FOR VACCINATION**. School Medical Inspection records of the City of Philadelphia show that among a total of Two Hundred and Seventy-five thousand (275,000) school children an average of but two or three **Temporary Certificates of Disability** are issued per year. Assuming the same ratio throughout the State there should not be more than twenty or twenty-five legitimate cases of this type in the entire State, less than one to the average county.

DECISIONS

School Attendance Contingent upon Compliance with Legislative Requirements

In case of *Nissley v. Hummelstown Borough School Directors*, 5 D. R. 722, it was decided that the right of any citizen's children to attend the public school is not complete until they have complied with the conditions which the Legislature has seen fit to impose.

Parent Subject to Penalty for Non-attendance if Vaccination is Refused

In *Commonwealth v. Aiken*, 64 Sup. Ct. 96, President Judge Orlady ruled as follows:—"The Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 203, relating to the vaccination of school children is not repealed by the School Code of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, and if a parent sends to school an unvaccinated child, and the child is refused admission on the ground that he is not vaccinated, and the parent does not have the child vaccinated and again offer him, he may be convicted of violating the compulsory attendance provisions of the School Code."

Enforcement of Compulsory School Attendance Mandatory

Commonwealth v. Gillen, 65 Sup. Ct. 31, Orlady, P. J., November 2, 1916:—"The Act of 1911 provides for compulsory education of children at school, and exemptions from such attendance are allowed by Section 1413, for blind, deaf, or mentally deficient children; by Section 1415, for children on account of mental, physical, or other urgent reasons; by Section 1416, for children regularly employed in useful and lawful employment or services during the time the public schools are in session; but to sanction the invasion of the requirements of this law by permitting a parent to fix a standard of health qualification, of the pupil, would be to take from the School Board the direct power granted by the act, and transfer such power to the individual which would be the destruction of the system

"The right of School Boards to exclude unvaccinated children from the public schools, and of School and Health Boards to enforce vaccination, has been the subject of frequent legislative enactment.

"These acts have had the judicial construction in many cases in our own and sister states, and it has been in every instance declared, that vaccination is endorsed by practically the unanimous opinion of practicing physicians; by the concordant judgment of

federal, state, and municipal health officials; by governmental commissions, and by affirmative action of practically all civilized countries. . . .

"It must be conceded by all right thinking persons, that the enforcement of the compulsory school code is a matter of paramount importance, to which the views of the individual must yield, and this must be so, whether such view is based on prejudice against a legislative requirement, or even a conscientious difference of opinion as to a health regulation. We have nothing to do with the wisdom or propriety of such an enactment, but when it is clearly declared it is the duty of the courts to enforce it.....

"In the present state of medical knowledge and public opinion upon this subject, it would be impossible for a court to deny that there is reason for believing in the importance of vaccination as a means of protection against the scourge of smallpox.

".....It is but a reasonable exercise of the police power of the Commonwealth to assure protection to all the children all the time, as well as during the prevalence of an epidemic. Individual objection to the requirements of the law must give way to the necessity for the protection of the public health.

"Under the facts as presented by this record,.....the defense interposed by the defendant cannot, under our decisions, justify his refusal to comply with the law."

To summarize the Gillen case:—A father who refuses or neglects to have his children vaccinated as required by the Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 203, so that they are refused admission to school, is subject to the penalties provided in the School Code of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, relating to the compulsory attendance of children at school. The Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 203, is not repealed by the Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

School Directors Responsible for Enforcement of School Attendance and Vaccination

EXCERPTS FROM THE OPINION OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in re withholding State funds from Mill Creek Township, Erie County.

"The evidence shows that there were many children between the ages indicated who were legal residents of Mill Creek Township (Erie County) School District who were not in attendance at any school for extended periods of time during the past year.

"The courts have held that neither the law concerning vaccination nor the rules of the State Department of Health regarding it,

operate to nullify the compulsory school law, nor do they have any effect upon it.

"The respondents here do not contend that they have complied with the law concerning attendance, but rather that there is a conflict between the attendance and the vaccination law. We are unable to take this view of the matter.

"The question is not one of compulsory vaccination but of compulsory education. (*Com. v. Aiken*, Pitts. L. J. 201). The fact that the parents may have conscientious scruples as to vaccination does not relieve them from the operation of the law (*Com. v. Gillen*, 25 D. R. 401) and the respondents should not have attempted to so relieve them.

School Directors Responsible for Enforcement. "A teacher is compelled to refuse admission to a child who does not present a proper certificate of vaccination (*Compulsory School Attendance v. Vaccination* 32 Pa., C. C. 508) and the respondents (*Mill Creek Twp., School Directors*) should have required them to do so. The Act of 1919, P. L. 399, placed direct responsibility on the school directors as to compliance with the vaccination requirements, and they were already responsible for the attendance law enforcement. It is evidently their duty not to allow one to interfere with the other."

In conformity with the above opinion, under date of June 30, 1920, the Superintendent of Public Instruction ORDERED THE STATE FUND FOR MILL CREEK TWP. SCHOOL DISTRICT WITHHELD AND FORFEITED.

Vaccination Laws Constitutional

Com. v. Wilkins et al. Millcreek Twp. School Directors, 271 Pa., Page 523, Justice Simpson:—The Acts of June 18, 1895, P. L. 203, April 22, 1903, P. L. 244, and June 5, 1919, P. L. 399, relating to the vaccination of school children are constitutional.

A township is a municipality within the meaning of these Acts.

A mandamus may issue to compel public officials charged with the enforcement of a statute to perform said duty, even though also subject to penalty for failure so to do.

An indictment, at the most, is merely punitive, and not remedial in its nature,.....It cannot, therefore, take the place or usurp the functions of a mandamus, which affords specific relief by commanding the performance of a public duty.

"The judgment of the Court below is reversed.....with directions.....thereafter to issue a writ of peremptory mandamus against the appellees, Millcreek Township School Directors, whenever it shall be found necessary so to do."

Exclusion from School for Non-vaccination Valid Exercise of Police Power

In *Stull v. Reber*, 215 Pa., Page 156, January 1906, Chief Justice Mitchell ruled as follows:—"The substantial question is, whether the exclusion from school of children who have not been vaccinated is a valid exercise of the police power of the State. **It has been twice so decided by this court.** In *Duffield v. School District of Williamsport*, 162 Pa. 476, and in *Field v. Robinson*, 198 Pa. 638.....

"The schools and school children are only fractions of the community and the police power of the Commonwealth in the preservation of the public health must, if necessity arises, sacrifice the less to the greater interest.....

"At present the vast preponderance of opinion among intelligent and educated people, under the guidance of the best medical authority is that vaccination is a highly useful ameliorative if not always a preventive of one of the greatest scourges that have in past times afflicted humanity and that the regulation of it by statute is not only a justifiable but a wise and beneficial exertion of the police power over the public health.....

".....The act is not a penal statute. It is a broad general act relating to the whole population of the Commonwealth. It is not, therefore, to be construed or administered by the rigid technical rules applicable to penal laws, but fairly according to its intent..."

Vaccination Defined—Form of Certificate

Lee v. Marsh, 230 Pa., Page 351, Justice 'Shafer:—".....The ordinary and usual meaning of 'vaccination' and the sense in which it must be supposed to have been used by the legislature, is **inoculation with the virus of cowpox** for the purpose of communicating that disease as a prophylactic against smallpox.....The operation is comparatively old.....and has always consisted of inoculating the body, that is, grafting upon it the disease.....

"The term 'vaccination' however, appears to be used by some physicians at least, as a general term for the introduction into the body, by any method, of any virus as a preventive of disease..... In order, therefore, to **guard against such ambiguous use of the term** by which the act would be evaded, the Health Department, under the terms of the act of 1905, prescribed a **form of certificate** which would prevent such ambiguity, and the requiring of that form is really what is complained of in this case.....**All that the Department has done in this case is to regulate the form of the**

certificate so as to prevent ambiguity, and to require the certifying physician to use words in the same sense in which they are used in the act.

“For these reasons we are of the opinion that the Certificate required by the Board of Health was lawfully required by them, and that its use is obligatory.”


Compulsory Vaccination Constitutional

In *Zug v. King et al.*, Ordinances, City of San Antonio, requiring vaccination of school children. U. S. Supreme Court. Justice Brandeis, Nov. 13, 1922:—“The validity of the ordinances under the Federal Constitution was drawn in question by objections properly taken below. . . . Long before this suit was instituted, *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11, had settled that it is within the police power of a State to provide for compulsory vaccination. That case and others had also settled that a State may, consistently with the Federal Constitution, delegate to a municipality authority to determine under what conditions health regulations shall become operative. *Laurel Hill Cemetery v. San Francisco*, 216 U. S. 358. And still others had settled that the municipality may vest in its official broad discretion in matters affecting the application and enforcement of a health law. *Lieberman v. Van de Carr*, 199 U. S. 552. A long line of decisions by this court had also settled that in the exercise of the police power, reasonable classification may be freely applied and that regulation is not violative of the equal protection clause merely because it is not all embracing. *Adams v. Milwaukee*, 228 U. S. 572; *Miller v. Filson*, 236 U. S. 373, 384. In view of these decisions we find in the record no question as to the validity of the ordinance sufficiently substantial to support the writ of error. Unlike *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, these ordinances confer not arbitrary power, but only that broad discretion required for the protection of the public health.

“Writ of error dismissed.”

FORMS 75, 76, and 78 TO BE PRINTED LOCALLY

School Boards and Boards of Health in cities and boroughs are hereby authorized to have vaccination certificates, Form 75 and Form 76, and notices, Form 78, printed for their own use in conformity with the prescribed forms shown on Pages 17 and 18 of this pamphlet.

 Official Temporary Certificates shall NOT be printed by local authorities, but will be supplied FREE by the State Department of Health, to the officials authorized to issue the same, upon request from such officials.

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE FORMS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Form 75

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION

I hereby certify that on the day of 19.....
I examined the result of an anti-smallpox vaccination performed by me on
..... 19..... on the { left right } of
(Date Vaccinated)

Age

Address and that I find a typical lesion
or a cicatrix indicating a successful vaccination.

..... { M. D.
(Legally licensed) D. O.

Address

This certificate is not legal if issued prior to the tenth day after vaccination, nor unless both the date of examination and the date of vaccination are filled in the spaces provided. Alteration of printed wording renders certificate void.

The teacher will enter date of above certificate of successful vaccination and name of physician on the Pupil's Health Record card.
Yellow Certificate 5 1/2 "x3 1/2 ".

PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATE

GOOD ONLY FOR FIFTEEN DAYS AFTER VACCINATION

This certifies that on the day of 19.....
I vaccinated on the
left } by inoculation with anti-smallpox virus into an abrasion of the
right }
skin. THE SUCCESS OF THIS VACCINATION MUST BE DETERMINED
UPON EXAMINATION TEN OR MORE DAYS AFTER THIS DATE.

..... { M. D.
(Legally licensed) D. O.

Address

~~12~~ This preliminary form is necessary only in order to permit school attendance during the time between vaccination and the determination of the result.

PRESENT THIS CERTIFICATE TO THE PHYSICIAN WHEN RETURNING FOR EXAMINATION.

Reverse of Form 75.

Form 76

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VACCINATION CICATRIX
or
SMALLPOX CICATRICES

I hereby certify that on the day of 19.....
I examined Age
Address

and have found on his { left
 her { right }

* a typical cicatrix of previous vaccination } which in my opinion, indicates
* well defined cicatrices of smallpox } immunity to smallpox
..... { M. D.
 (Legally licensed) { D. O.

Address

This form to be used when vaccination cicatrix is examined by a physician other than the one who performed the vaccination, or for confirmation of smallpox cicatrices.

* Strike out phrase not applicable.
Green Certificate 5 ½"x3 ½".

Form 78

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
SCHOOL DIVISION

NOTICE

VACCINATION REQUIRED IN TEN DAYS

....., 19.....
M

You are hereby notified that
shows no bodily evidence of vaccination, as required under the regulations promulgated by virtue of the Act of June 18, 1895, amended June 5, 1919. Vaccination or re-vaccination is required within ten days or exclusion from school must be enforced. Prior certificate of vaccination, if issued, is hereby declared void.

A preliminary certificate issued at the time of vaccination will permit school attendance for fifteen days after vaccination. When upon examination by the vaccinating physician (ten to fifteen days after vaccinating) a successful result is shown, a certificate of successful vaccination will be issued.

If two unsuccessful vaccinations have resulted during the current school year, or if an official temporary certificate, Form 75-A, had been issued during the preceding school year, an official re-vaccination must be performed by the School Medical Inspector of the District, or by the County Medical Director.

Issued by order of the **SECRETARY OF HEALTH.**

(over)

Goldenrod Certificate 6"x3 ½".

These Forms Must NOT be Printed Locally.

Form 75-A

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICIAL TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF RE-VACCINATION

Good for Current School Year Only

This certifies that

Age Address

{ City
Borough
Township

who apparently had been unsuccessfully vaccinated on two previous occasions, was on the day of 193.....
carefully re-vaccinated by me according to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Health and Advisory Board of the State Department of Health, and that I am officially authorized to issue this certificate admitting to school for **CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR ONLY**.

..... M. D.

(Authorized School Medical Inspector.)
(County Medical Director.)

THIS CERTIFICATE EXPIRES JUNE 30TH FOLLOWING DATE OF ISSUE. To be returned to pupil at end of school term. Pupil will present this certificate to the School Medical Inspector when applying for re-vaccination prior to opening of next school term.

(over)

• Pink Certificate 6"x3 1/2". Blanks furnished **FREE** by State Department.

Form 75-D

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**COUNTY MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S
TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY
Good for Current School Year Only**

A physical examination of

Age Address

made by Dr. and by Co. Med.

Director indicates that vaccination is inadvisable at this time on account of

Complete report of above examination or examinations on file in the County Medical Director's Office.

..... 19.....
(Month Date)

..... M. D.

(County Medical Director.)

THIS CERTIFICATE EXPIRES JUNE 30TH FOLLOWING DATE OF ISSUE. To be kept by the teacher. Vaccination or re-vaccination required next term.

(over)

Blue Certificate 6"x3 1/2". Issued by the County Medical Director.

This Form Must NOT be Printed Locally.

Form 75DX

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**OFFICIAL TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY
FIRST OR SECOND CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Good for Current School Year Only**

A physical examination of

Age Address

indicates that vaccination is inadvisable at this time on account of

I hereby certify that I am officially authorized to issue this certificate admitting this child to school for the **CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR ONLY**.

..... 19

(Month Date)

M. D.

(City Department of Health Physician.)

THIS CERTIFICATE EXPIRES JUNE 30TH FOLLOWING DATE OF ISSUE. To be kept by the teacher. Vaccination or re-vaccination required next term.

Blue Certificate 6"x3 1/2". Issued by the Official Bureau of Health Physician only in First and Second Class School Districts. Blanks furnished FREE by State Department.

